

THE ACTUAL COST BEING DETERMINED BY THE ACTUAL DEATH RATE?

The Actual Death Rate in All Civilized Countries, Among Adults Male and Female, Averages About 14 Deaths per 1,000 Inhabitants, Which Means that \$14 Is the Cost to Insure for One Year Every Man and Woman in Every Civilized Country for \$1,000.

The past experience of these level premium Life Insurance Companies, covering a period of nearly half a century, shows that there has been no necessity for their collecting from their members, each and every year, more than three times the amount of their death claims. This fact is proven from their own sworn reports to the New York Insurance Department, a record of which is given herein, commencing in 1859, the date when the Insurance Department was established, their percentage of deaths prior thereto being no greater than after 1859.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS HAVE BEEN LOST:

READ THE RECORD OF THESE LEVEL PREMIUM LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

HOME OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION,
POTTER BUILDING, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

**The Total Cost Can Easily be Determined by
Reference to the Mortality Tables Issued
Officially by the Departments of Vital
Statistics, and Other Sources.**

MORTALITY IN LARGE CITIES.

GRAND AVERAGE PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION. 24.42.

AS THE AVERAGE DEATH RATE, including men, women and children, of these thirty-eight cities, distributed all over the world, IS ONLY 24.42 PER THOUSAND, and it is proved from the best official statistics that at least forty per cent. of all who are born die before they reach twenty-one years of age, it follows that it would ONLY COST \$14.66 PER \$1,000 FOR DEATH LOSSES TO INSURE THE WHOLE ADULT POPULATION OF THESE IMMENSE CITIES.

According to the official tables of the tenth census of the United States by Levi W. Meech, it would only have cost \$15.09 per \$1,000 for death losses to insure the whole American nation in 1880, the mortality being but 15.09 to each 1,000 of the population.

It appears from the Annual Report of the Chief Registrar of Great Britain for 1881 that the mortality experience of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, organized in 1814, for five years from 1866 to 1870, inclusive, fifty-two years after they were established, with 1,321,048 lives exposed, was only 1.263, or about \$12.50 PER ANNUM FOR EACH \$1,000 INSURANCE. The mortality experience of the Ancient Order of Foresters, as published in the same report, for five years from 1870 to 1875, inclusive, forty-five years from the date of the establishment, with over one million lives exposed, was only 1.214 per 1,000,000—a little over \$12 for each \$1,000 insurance.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IN FORCE, AMOUNT WRITTEN, AMOUNT OF DEATH CLAIMS, AMOUNT OF EXPENSES AND AMOUNT OF TOTAL INCOME EACH YEAR FROM 1850 TO 1908, INCLUSIVE, FOR THE SEVENTEEN COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. THESE COSTS COMPARED WITH THE LEVEL PREMIUM RECEIVED FOR EACH \$1,000 OF INSURANCE IN FORCE AT THE END OF EACH YEAR, OF ALL THE LEVEL PREMIUM COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND REPORTING TO THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THAT STATE.

* Massachusetts Report on Companies doing business in Massachusetts in 1859.	
Total income received in 1859	\$2,292,074, 418.00
Total Death Claims (paid or unpaid) since 1858	517,802,967.00
Total Expenses since 1858	385,005,330.00
Average Amount of Death Claims per \$1,000 of Insurance in force for 30 years	10.98
Average Premium Income per year for \$1,000 of Insurance in force for 30 years	40.98
Average Excess of Income over Death Losses on each \$1,000 of Insurance in force	39.18
+ This column shows the Actual Yearly Cost for each \$1,000 of Insurance in force or actual premium required to pay all Death Losses, at all ages, for 30 years, and includes the cost in companies which have done business for 45 years.	
+ This column shows the Average Yearly Expense incurred by the Level Premium Companies upon each \$1,000 of Insurance in force to get into the hands of beneficiaries each \$1,000 of Death Losses.	
The last column shows the Average Annual Premium received on each \$1,000 of Insurance in force, and is inserted for comparison with the Death Losses and Expenses per \$1,000.	
Total Amount of Insurance written by ALL COMPANIES reporting to New York	\$9,574,041,669.00
Total Amount of Insurance in Force, December 31st, 1888	2,761,577,128.00
Total Amount lost by Lapse, Defection, Death, Maturity and Failure of Companies	\$6,812,464,541.00
Percentage of such losses to Total Amount of Insurance written	71 1/4
Total amount of Death Losses in ALL THE COMPANIES reporting to the New York Department	517,802,967.00
Percentage of Death Losses to Total Amount of Insurance written	3 1/4
A single payment of \$54 per \$1,000 by each member upon each \$1,000 written would have paid the entire Death Losses of all the Companies from 1859 to 1888, inclusive.	

**MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION
OF NEW YORK.**

* Prior to 1887 the reports to the Insurance Department did not include the Admission Fees, such not being received by the Company.

Life Insurance has for its object the furnishing of food, clothing, shelter, a future for the widows and orphans of deceased members, and by reason of the beneficial character of its purposes, the Legislatures of the various States have enacted special laws for the protection of the business of Life Insurance

Prior to the past decade, the business of Life Insurance had been conducted almost exclusively by companies doing business under the plans and laws of the State of New York. The business of Life Insurance; but by reason of the corrupt practices, the numerous failures, frauds, thefts and deceptions of the past decade, the business of Life Insurance (companies) and their officers and managers—four-fifths (4-5) of all the Level Premium Life Insurance Companies had already failed, and the loss to the policy holders of the past one hundred millions of dollars in cash—and a reform in the system and plans for the transaction of the business of Life Insurance was demanded by the people.

This explains why the MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION and similar societies were organized.

It was the demand of the people for a system of Life Insurance that collected from the members from year to year only such sums with a small

	Death Claims for 1888.	37,358,100.00
-Expenses for 1888	29,239,785.00	

After the thoughtful citizen has fully comprehended these figures, after he has comprehended the meaning of the fact that more than two-thirds of all members ever insured and of all the insurance ever issued have already terminated by lapse, defection, and for other causes than by death, he will comprehend that more than six thousand millions of dollars have been thus terminated; and that more than 70 per cent. of the total amount of lapses occur in the early years of a policy, yet less than 30 per cent. of all insurance ever issued by the MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION has terminated by lapse of insurance, while more than 70 per cent. of all the insurance issued within the past thirty years has already been terminated by the old system level premium

claims and legitimate expenses.

This document presents the results of the old and also that of the MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION system. It is a comparison of the actual figures as presented, and which have fully comprehended the magnitude of the transactions, the enormous amount of insurance issued and terminated as compared to the actual death claims, the immense income and expense of the old system, and the figures as presented to the layman, and remember that this is the actual record of the Level Premium Life Insurance Companies doing business in the State of New York, which record shows an income of \$2,200,000,000, just as the figures show.

Figure Two thousand millions of dollars, and add to this, Two hundred and a nety-two millions of dollars' income received in the name of charity and beneficence. And the orphans—how many orphans?—the widows—how many widows?—seventeen millions of dollars, while the officers acknowledge that they have already captured oil salaries and other expenses, Three hun-

Every citizen of our land should make a note of the fact that more than 60 per cent. of all the business of life insurance transacted by the old system is controlled by three monstrous monopolies, and in the management of the details of legislation and other matters of mutual interest these three monstrous monopolies combine their interests as one concern, so that all the special legislation and other matters of mutual interest of the old system level premium companies is manipulated virtually by three concerns for their own advantage, and thus a system for the protection of the widows and orphans of our land is virtually controlled by three monstrous monopolies, whose only object seems to be to destroy all competing companies and systems, in order that they may still further increase their income at the expense of our people.

Attention is also called to the fact that, to a large extent, the present contracts issued by these concerns are little better than gambling contracts and condonance policies.